



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

GEOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE AND MAPS

(INCLUDING ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY)

BOOK REVIEWS AND NOTICES

(The size of books is given in inches to the nearest half inch)

NORTH AMERICA

Down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon in 1906. By Elihu Stewart. 270 pp. Map, ills. John Lane Co., New York, 1913. \$1.50. 7½ x 5½.

Volumes continue to come from the press describing the wonders, the hazards and the beauties of northwestern North America. Some are worth while and some might better have been unwritten. This book belongs to the former class. It is a vivid description in simple but forceful style of Canada West. One does not feel exaggeration cropping out at any point in the discussion. On the other hand the reader can readily realize himself moving down the Mackenzie and up the Yukon encountering the same experiences, the same thrills met by the author.

The author visited this region as Superintendent of Forestry for Canada and bases his account upon his official report to the Canadian Government in 1906. However, technicalities are omitted except in Part II, where "a few brief general observations on certain characteristics and productions of the country" are discussed under 12 headings. An excellent map of Western Canada shows the route of the author.

EUGENE VAN CLEEF.

The New Immigration. A Study of the Industrial and Social Life of Southeastern Europeans in America. By Peter Roberts. xxi and 386 pp. Index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1912. \$1.60. 8 x 5.

Immigration. A World Movement and Its American Significance. By Henry Pratt Fairchild. xi and 455 pp. Index. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1913. \$1.75. 8 x 5½.

During the first seven months of 1913 over 750,000 immigrants arrived in this country and the high-water mark of 1,285,349 in 1907 may be exceeded when the record for the year is computed. Most of these new comers settle in the northeastern United States. While many of the foreigners may be poorly prepared to adapt themselves to conditions of living here, it is likewise true that our nation is not accepting all the opportunities and duties which this influx of people begets. These two books, much alike in their purpose but different in treatment, present the problems of immigration. Dr. Roberts's book is an inductive study, and he has collected many facts touching every phase of immigration, including the home leaving, the journey, arrival, conditions of work, of home, of societies, church and politics and the problems of assimilation from which the reader may derive his own conclusions. The author is a firm believer in immigration.

The book by Fairchild is a sociological study. The coming of many Europeans to America is treated as a phase of the movements of peoples throughout the history of the human race; and after a discussion of the present stage, which is not essentially different from the treatment by Roberts, the author presents a concise and scholarly summary of the nature of the problem. It seems almost self-evident that the people among whom the immigrant settles should be most interested to understand the new neighbors. Unfortunately this is not the case, largely perhaps because of the lack of opportunity; but this want is now filled by the admirable presentation of this live question in these two volumes.

ROBERT M. BROWN.